HAPPY DAY'S CLIMAX, DECLARES PRESIDENT

LONG BRANCH, N. J., September 2.-When President Wilson was told tonight that the eight-hour bill was ready for his sig-

nature, he said: "It is the climax of a very

happy day.' Officials said it would be legal for the President to sign the bill Sunday.

newspaper publicity this morning throughout the country would be of creat assistance in getting the word to the employes who would be affected by

Invitation From President.

The four brotherhood heads were in vited to be present this morning when leaders will be given one of them afterward as a souvenir. Secretary Wilson of the Labor Department want to the of the Labor Department went to the brotherhood men's hotel last right and completed arrangements for the cere-

The legislative expedient to avert the strike was passed in the Senate by a vote of 42 to 28-almost a strict party vote-amid stirring scenes, after many vote—amid stirring scenes, after many senators, democrats and republicans, had fought desperately to amend the measure by provisions designed to prevent industrial disasters in the future. Some senators, thoroughly aroused, declared Congress was being coerced into enactment of legislation that it did not desire, and that it knew would return to plague it in the future.

Signed Within Few Minutes.

In the houses the measure was signed within a few minutes after the final vote in the Senate, and it was from Shadow Lawn.

Officials of the brotherhoods who witnessed the final passage of the bill had announced following a conference at the Capitol that cancellation of the minds and firshed the resistance of the maining to the waiting trainmen the country through their country through their message that a satisfactory settlement by had been secured.

Provisions of Measure.

The bill that stopped the strike provides that after January 1. 1917, eight | The men would not agree to this sent cut their strike call. Then hours shall be regarded as a basis of President put the case in the his president put the case in the his reckoning for a day's pay of men engaged of Congre in the operation of railroad trains in in than 160 miles long and electric lines), that they shall receive pro rata pay for work in excess of eight hours, and that their rate of compensation shall not be changed pending an investigation for from six to nine months of the effect of the eight-hour day upon the railroads by a commission to be appointed by the President. terstate commerce (excepting roads less

Conflicting Claims.

Railroad officials have declared that the action of Congress will cost them \$60,000,000 a year in increased wages to the trainmen. Brotherhood officials say the enactment will mean not more than an annual increase of \$20,000,000.

In Congress and among the railroad officials there has existed doubt as to the constitutionality of the law, but what steps, if any, may be taken to test this has not been indicated.

Satisfaction Over Results.

permanent legislation suggested by the President, along the line of compulsory arbitration, would be pressed.

In the meantime the joint subcommittee recently created by Congress will get to work on problems of railroad legislation and prepare recommendations to be made as soon as posmible in the session to come.

In the meantime the joint subcommittee recently created by Congress will get to work on problems of railroad prepare recommendations to be made as soon as possible.

In the meantime the joint subcommittee recently created by Congress will get to work on problems of railroad prepare recommendations to be made as soon as possible in the session to come.

In the meantime the joint subcommittee recently condition president of the Chicago. Burlington and Quincy railway, was of the opinion the roads that had not already laws should be construed to modify the law limiting continuous labor on railroad man without seeing a single railroad man who knows me or receiving a message or letter of any kind.

The Senate also rejected Senator Newlands and mendment to make interference with operation of trains a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment.

agreement, turned to Congress for re-lief be made unannounced trips to the Capitol to consult leaders about appear-ing before Congress in person to lay the situation before it. Hurried arrangethe situation before it. Hurried arrangements for the ceremony were made, and the President addressed a joint session Tuesday, suggesting legislation which included the provisions of the bill, but went much farther to provide means of preventing future difficulties and for handling military trains in the event of a strike.

mittees of both houses went to Committees of both houses went to work at once and the President paid daily visits to the Capitol to see, as he put it, "that things are kept moving." They were kept moving rapidly, but not altogether to the liking of the President, in the House, which on Frickley work and the president of the lighthour bill lation was stated in the House yesterday. day passed only the eight-hour bill, providing for the investigation.

Substituted House Measure.

The Senate interstate commerce committee first drafted tentative bills covering the President's whole program, but eventually abandoned all of it to sub-

stitute the House measure. The bill was passed in the Senate following determined efforts by Senator Newlands, chairman of the interstate commerce committee; Senator Underwood of Alabama and several other senators to amend it. The democratic senators mentioned insisted that Congress should provide as President Wil gress should provide as President Wilson had urged some measure to prevent such a crisis ever arising again. They declared Congress was showing the white feather, that it was afraid to go farther than merely to prevent the threatened catastrophe of the moment. They proposed that the interstate commerce commission should be given authority in future to fix wages and hours of service of railroad employers.

of service of railroad employes, thus forever taking the question of labor dis putes out of the strike danger zone putes out of the strike danger zone. They fought vainly to the last against verwhelming odds

Claim Congress Was Coerced.

Republican senators and a few of the iemocrats declared unhesitatingly that Congress was being coerced, dictated to, driven under the gun to the passage of he eight-hour bill without any provision

of a permanent character. Other senators, chiefly progressive republicans, among them Cummins, Kenyon and Norris, said that labor was getting a bad bargain, "a brassy gold brick," a "humbug" and that they were conceding to Congress the right

Negotiations for a Month.

The negotiations in which the gencies of the federal government were used to avert the strike began nearly a month ago, when it became apparent that the railroads and the trainmen could not agree among themselves and the United States board of

selves and the United States board or mediation and conciliation undertook to adjust the differences.

Several days of mediation by members of the board ended without a solution of the problem, and the situation narrowed down to a point where the railroads were willing to arbitrate some of the men's demands, but the employes were not. Then came the employes were not. Then came nvitation, three weeks ago today, ooth sides to come to Washington conferences with the President.

All Called to Washington.

The four brotherhood chiefs and the twenty-four chairmen of the principal local organizations, as well as the conference committee of railway managers which were handling the questions in issue, came here the next day. They President Wilson signs the bill. The thement, and after several discussions President Wilson signs the ball thement, and after summons was President will use four pens in affixing at the White House the summons was at the White House the San Albert House the San Albe the trainmen's organizations, who were negotiations, and the presidents of ne of the leading railroads to come to

Washington.

More than twenty railroad executives

And at his first meet-More than twenty railroad executives answered the call, and at his first meeting with them President Wilson suggested as a basis of settlement the acceptance of the principle of the eighthour day by the railroads with pay at present rates—or for ten hours' work—and that other questions such as overtime be left to an investigating commission. He put forward also the idea that the railroads might be recompensed for the additional financial burden by an increase in freight rates.

Held Out for Arbitration.

This proposal was accepted by the employes, but the railroad executives, holding out for arbitration, took it under advisement, and the negotiations sent at once to the White House, where made but little progress for several o'clock this morning, after his return summoned to Washington about forty in Washington

> trated, and that pending a decision tigation should be submitted to the by an arbitration board the railroads interstate commerce commission for would keep a fund, under supervision investigation, the commission to make sion, to pay the increased wage cost if the eight-hour day was approved

OF THE ADAMSON LAW

Western Railway Managers Say They Will Make No Precipitate Court Test.

CHICAGO, September 2 .- Managers o western railroads announced tonight they would take no precipitate court action against the Adamson law, but would wait until the measure had been

thoroughly investigated. President E. P. Ripley of the Atchibreathed easier when their task was son, Topeka and Santa Fe railway done, the relief was not so much a said, however, that he was sorry the emonstration of satisfaction over the immegalisation enacted as over the immegalisatio demonstration of satisfaction over the question had not gone to a critical test.

Telegrams were sent to all division Wadsworth and Weeks-24. of Congress, but many members of points on western railroads informing both Houses were convinced that with both railway officials and trainmen that

When Pesident Wilson, falling to bring the railroads and brotherhoods to an agreement, turned to Congress for recannot be estimated at this time, was he added, "it is an end, temporarily at the made unannounced tring to the a further assertion made by Presi- least, of representative government. dent Holden. "Shippers and travelers have suffered great inconvenience and monetary loss," said he.

GIVES A. F. OF L. RECORD.

Member of House Shows Vote

Representative Moore read a resolution introduced into the convention by one of the delegates, which was referred to a committee, which brought in a report favoring eight-hour day legislation. However, the proceedings further showed that President Samuel Gompers made a strong speech against eight-hour legislation, and that the convention voted down the committee report.

TO HELP CARE FOR WOUNDED.

Miss Lippitt, Daughter of Rhode Island Senator, Starts for France.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, September 2 .- Miss "Would Be Indictment."

F. Lippitt, United States senator from Rhode Island, accompanied by Miss Katherine Door, sailed for France this afternoon on the Rochambeau of the French line to help in war relief work. They expect to specialize in the transportation of wounded and for that purpose are taking a large touring car.

Miss Lippitt, United States senator from "Will you tell me," he continued. "that the men who hold the respect of their neighbors, who each day are intrusted with property worth millions and with the lives of their fellows, would not accept the word of the executive and Congress that they were entering into an investigation of this subject and attempting to solve the found on arrival.

"Would Be Indictment."

"Will you tell me," he continued. The feated States Senator Henry S. Down-ling of Warren for the full term and defeated State Senator Nat B. Early, ir. of Greene, for Hay's unexpired term, Harrison's majority in the district believe and Congress that they were entering into an investigation of this subject and attempting to solve the found on arrival.

The found of Warren for the full term and defeated State Senator Henry S. Down-ling of Warren for the full term and the feated State Senator Nat B. Early, ir. of Greene, for Hay's unexpired term, Harrison's majority in the district believe and Congress that they were entering into an investigation of this subject and attempting to solve the claims Page, Madison and Albemarle. The feated State Senator Nat B. Early, ir. of Greene, for Harrison's majority in the district believe and Congress that they were entering into an investigation of this subject and attempting to solve the claims Page, Madison and Albemarle. The feated State Senator Nate of Greene, for Harrison's majority in the district believe and Congress that they were entering in the feated State Senator Nate of Greene, for Harrison's majority in the district believe and Congress that they were entering in the feated State Senator Nate of Greene, for Harrison's majority in the distr Frances F. Lippitt, daughter of Henry egislate on the question of wages, depend largely upon conditions they oncession which, in their opinion, found on arrival.

the 400,000 trainmen of the organizations affected, would not approve if it should be put to them for a vote. BILL IS PASSED ON SCHEDULE TIME BY VOTE OF 43 TO 28

The House eight-hour-day bill pre- severer indictment could be drawn renting the railroad strike of 400,000 against their character and intelligence. men tomorrow morning was passed by the Senate last evening within

clock last night, and it was sent to that we the White House, where officials said it would be held until the President's eturn this morning from Long Branch. He is expected to sign it as soon as he arrives.

Senators Hardwick of Georgia and Senator La Follette was the only republican to vote for it.

Vote on the Measure.

Senators who voted for the bill were: Democrats-Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Bryan, Chamberlain, Chilton, Culberson, Fletcher, Hitchcock, Hughes, Husting, Johnson, South Dakota; York awaiting the outcome of Kern, Lane, Lea, Tennessee; Lee, Maryland; Lewis, Martin, Myers, New-lands, Overman, Phelan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Saulsbury, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Maryland; Smith, Arizona; Smith, Maryland; wages should be submitted to the Smith, South Carolina; Swanson, TagSmith, South Carolina; Swanson, TagWould vote it down by a majority of would vote it down by a majority of gart, Thomas, Thompson, Underwood Vardaman, Walsh and Williams—42. Republicans—La Follette—1.

Senators who voted against the bill: Republicans—Boran, Brady, Brandegee, Clapp, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, du Pont, Gallinger, Gronna,
Jones, Kenyon, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Norris, Oliver, Penrose, Sherman,
Smith (Michigan). Smoot, Sterling,
Wadsworth, Warren and Weeks—26.

Democrats—Clarke (Arkansas) and
Hardwick (Georgia)—2. Republicans—Borah, Brady, Brande-ee, Clapp, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dil-ngham, du Pont, Gallinger, Gronna,

Efforts to Avoid Amendment. more executive heads of railroads, and as the debate in the Senate progressed either side involved in it. the matter reached its final to insure passage of the House bill in there were more than sixty its original form its original form.

when time for consideration of amendments arrived Senator Lewis of amendments arrived Senator Lewis of illinois submitted a Senate resolution and I do not believe it should be destroyed. "I am opposed to this bill, because it is a humbur," said Senator and I do not believe it should be destroyed. "I am opposed to this bill, because it is a humbur," said Senator and I do not believe it should be destroyed. "I am opposed to this bill, because it is a humbur," said Senator Kenyon, and I do not believe it should be destroyed. "I am opposed to this bill, because it is a humbur," said Senator Kenyon, and I do not believe it should be destroyed. "I am opposed to this bill, because it is a humbur," said Senator Kenyon, and I do not believe it should be destroyed. "I am opposed to this bill, because it is a humbur," said Senator Kenyon, and I do not believe it should be destroyed. "I am opposed to this bill, because it is a humbur," said Senator Kenyon, the stroyed. "I am opposed to this bill, because it is a humbur," said Senator Kenyon, the common in the stroyed. "I am opposed to this bill, said Senator Kenyon, the common in the stroyed. "I am opposed to this bill, said Senator Kenyon, the common in the stroyed. "I am opposed to this bill, said Senator Kenyon. "I think the Underwood amendment would destroy union labor and I do not believe it should be destroyed. "I am opposed to this bill, said Senator Kenyon. "I think the Underwood amendment would destroy union labor and I do not believe it should be destroyed. "I am opposed to this bill, because it is a humbur," said Senator Kenyon. "I the men will find themselves after for with a strike on the common in the stroyed. "I am opposed to this bill, because the stroyed. "I am opposed to this bill, because it is a humbur," said Senator Kenyon. "I the men will find themselves arising between railroad employers and the stroyed. "I am opposed to the stroyed." The men will find themselve railroad executives considered the When time for consideration The railroad executives considered the President's plan of settlement for a week and then notified him they could not consider indorsement of the eighthour day with ten hours' pay. They offered a counter suggestion that a couestion of wages such as they considered this to be should be arbitrated and that reading a decision that a suppose of the sense of interstate commerce commis- a public report of what it concludes the increased wage cost if to be just and reasonable. The reso-went against them and lution was offered as a separate meas-ur day was approved.

ould not agree to this and amendments to the bill.

Senator Underwood's Amendment. Senator Underwood's amendment giv-

ing the interstate commerce commission authority to fix railway wages and hours in the future was first laid before the Senate. Senator Underwood said that the bill without his amend- situation was humiliating and a disgrace ment was a price of peace without any that the Senate should be forced to abanattempt permanently to solve the great don its bill for the hastily considered question confronting the country and that as the agent of the American people Congress could not afford to take days to debating the subject carefully.

Senators who voted against the Underwood amendment were Democrats—Ashurst, Beckham, Cham-berlain, Chilton, Culberson, Fletcher, Hitchcock, Hughes, Husting, Johnson, South Dakota; Kern, Lane, Lea, Ten-nessee; Lewis, Martin, Myers, Overman

Reject La Follette Proposal.

the reassembling in December the there would be no strike. Orders were An amendment by Senator La Follette tion, on which he will start as quickly question would come up again and that also issued for canceling all embargoes to provide that nothing in the proposed as possible.

Predicts Further Legislation.

Senator Owen contended the controversy was not the only railroad problem confronting the country and insisted that Congress would have to undertake further legislation. He favored the pending bill, because it would avert the throughout the struggle.

"President Gompers told the convention that they could not foist eighthour legislation upon men who might
not want it." said Mr. Moore "President Gompers himself talked to these
very men and told them that such a
thing should not be done."

that the great body of trainmen
throughout the country would never
carry the order out if they were assured
that the President of the United States
and Congress had taken up the questions at issue and were seriously investigating them with a view to legislation. that the great body of trainmen

ration... "I will not join," said the senator, "in an indictment of the men operating the trains of the country by saying that they would not terminate the strike as soon as they were assured by the executive and Congress that it was entering in good faith upon an investigation of the seventh Virginia district to successive the seventh virginia District. of this tremendous question."

"Would Be Indictment."

gence.
"If Congress cannot proceed to sider this deliberately and with all ment fomorrow morning within structure of the Senate last evening within scheduled time—6 p.m.—without amendment. The vote was 43 to 28.

President Pro Tem. Clarke of the Senate and Speaker Clark of the House signed the bill a few minutes after 6 o'clock last night, and it was sent to that we cannot proceed to consider this deliberately and with all facts at hand, then it is truly yielding to dictation and direction of the men who lead this railroad movement. If that is the situation, then Congress has reached the greatest crisis of its whole history.

"If we are met with the demand that we cannot proceed to consider this deliberately and with all facts at hand, then it is truly yielding to dictation and direction of the men who lead this railroad movement. If that is truly yielding to dictation and direction of the men who lead this railroad movement. If that is truly yielding to dictation and direction of the men who lead this railroad movement. If that is truly yielding to dictation and direction of the men who lead this railroad movement. If that is truly yielding to dictation and direction of the men who lead this railroad movement. If that is truly yielding to dictation and direction of the men who lead this railroad movement. If the situation, then Congress has reached the properties of the situation and contains at the situation and contains a structure of the situation and the situation and direction of the men who lead this railroad movement. If the situation are structured in the situation and direction of the men who lead this railroad movement. If the situation are structured in the situation and contains a structured in the situation are structured in the situation and contains a structured in the situ

that we cannot postpone action beyond tonight, then, indeed, the spirit of the fathers has departed and the halo that has covered over this body for years will soon be dissolved.

Right to Fix Wages.

"I warn union labor that the amend-Clarke of Arkansas were the only ment of the senator from Alabama to democrats to vote against the bill, and give the interstate commerce commission authority to fix wages is the in evitable logic of the position we will occupy when we pass this hill. When they accept this bill soon to be passed right of Congress or other government-

al tribunal to fix wages.
"Another objection to this bill is that "Another objection to this bill is that in granting this eight-hour day, Congress grants it only to 20 per cent of the men who operate these railroads, and in doing such a thing Congress is exercising neither judgment nor patriotism. I venture to say, too, that if the proposition before us now conceding the right of Congress to fix ceding the right of Congress t wages should be submitted to the 70 or 80 per cent.

"I cannot get the consent of my conscience and my judgment to vote for this bill," said Senator Jones. "This

Felt Crisis Demanded It.

Senator Pomerene said he would sup-As any amendment to the House bill port the bill, because he felt the crisis in the Senate would throw all the ne- demanded it, and he was regardful of President Wilson will sign it at 7:30 days. In the meantime the President gotiations in the indefinite stage, administration leaders used every effort strike and not by those extremists on

> "I find myself in the position where cannot support the bill." said Senator Kenyon, "I think the Underwood

> to reasonable judgment and mediation." Senator Reed denied Congress was showing cowardice in passing the meas ure. He said the bill was designed to eet an emergency, that the brother-ood leaders were not attempting to erce Congress to legislate, and that

hood leaders were not attempting force Congress to legislate, and th there were many senators opposing t bill who would not dare vote against unless they felt sure it would ha enough votes to pass without theirs.

Declares Situation Humiliating. Senator Brandegee asserted that the Senator Gallinger submitted a to Senator Newlands also urged adopt-Senator Gallinger submitted a telegram Senator Newlands also urged adoption of the amendment, expressing confidence that the brotherhoods would abide by it and call off the strike. The Underwood amendment was rejected, the vote being 14 to 57. Senators who voted for the Underwood amendment were:

Democrats—Bankhead, Bryan, Clarke, Arkansas; Hardwick, Lee, Maryland; Newlands, Sauisbury, Smith, Maryland; Thomas, Underwood and Williams—11. Republicans—Gallinger, Norris and Warren—3. Senators who voted against the University was before Congress for relief."

MR. GARRETSON TO TAKE LONG VACATION AT SEA

Protherhood Chief Wants to Get Away From All Railroad

Men.

With his fight for the eight-hour day completed, A. B. Garretson, who has acted as leader for the brotherhood men, last night planned a unique vaca-

And the line of compulsory arbitration, would be pressed.

In the meantime the joint subcommittee recently created by Congress will get to work on problems of raliford legislation, and prepare recommendations to be made as soon as possible in the session to come.

Close of Dramatic Period.

The falling of the gavel on the passage of the bill in the Senate last night marked the end of a dramatic and precedent-breaking week in Congress.

That the railroads had expended thousands of dollars in preparing for the safe had been declared to the chiral propagation of the Chirago, Burlington and Quincy railway, was of the Opinion the roads should "wait for the government's investigation, provided by the bill, before taking and samendment to make interference with operation of trains a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. The vote on the Newlands against it."

Mr. Holden declared the present legislation by Congress a direct result of previous bills which had made labor at the provious bills which had made labor at the provided by the bill, before taking and samendment to make interference with operation of trains a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. The vote on the Newlands against it."

While the measure was under discussion Senator Weeks said the brother hood men had put Congress in the possible without touching as possible without touching as possible without touching the provious bills which had made labor at the provious bills which had made labor at the provious bills which had made labor at the provious bills with the provided by the bill, before taking the provided

Against Legislating for 8-Hour Day.

That the American Federation of Labor, at its last annual convention, held in San Francisco in 1915, voted against an eight-hour work day obtained by legislation was stated in the House yesterday afternoon by Representative J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia, who produced a copy of the proceedings of the convention.

"The federation is here on record as against an eight-hour day obtained by legislation," said Mr. Moore, "desiring to retain the question of hours and wases to the various unions."

Representative Moore read a resolution introduced into the convention by one of the delegates, which was referred to a committee, which brought in a measure of the strike and afford Congress an opportunity to consider the railroad problems in the broader aspect.

"If this Congress will now pass a resolution declaring that we favor proceeding at this session until a comprehensive settlement of this railroad controversy is reached the threatened strike will be as dead on Monday morning as it will be if the pending objectionable bill is passed."

This was the concluding declaration of Senator Bornah of Idaho, who said he doubted if the price about to be paid would "cure the patient." He said he would not eulogize union labor; that he would not eulogize union labor; that he would not eulogize union labor; that he realized its value in the progress of the world. "I respect organized labor." he continued, "but I am not on hand for \$,060,000 tons of the delegates, which was referred to a committee, which brought in the broader aspect.

"Would Not Carry Out Order."

The industrial classes of Relgium.

The industrial classes of Belgium would be the first to suffer from interference with the food supply. This is especially true of the railway men of Belgium, who have been on strike constantly since the war began. Not only in Belgium, but in northern France great distress would be caused by a strike of only a fortnight.

Senators Borah and Overman See No Belgium and Overman See No Belgium on Bill.

The fact that the eight-hour-day bill for railroad employes is to be signed by the President on Sunday will raise no question as to the legality of the no question as to the legality of the

HARRISON WINS HAY'S SEAT.

Nominated for Congress By Democrats of Seventh Virginia District.

ceed Representative James Hay, who recently resigned. Judge Harrison de-

LABOR HEADS HERALD LAW'S PASSAGE AS AN ACHIEVEMENT

By A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Trainmen and

mittee of employes. "Irrespective of whether there is a dollar in it, such legislation for the first time in the history of the country gives to every working man in the branches of labor designated, whether or not he is a member of any labor organization, and regardless of the color of his skin, a standard working day, guaranteed by the government. "The mere establishment of an eight-hour working day by legislative enactment, on the largest industry, representing the greatest investment of capital in this country. stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian line to the Rio Grande-that is, covering the entire United States and every state-is an achievement of which any one connected with it may be justly proud, whether he is a gov-

government.
"It not only affects the brother-

"It not only affects the brother-hoods and the best paid men who come under this jurisdiction, but it reaches all the way down the line and gives the negro brakeman and trainman on the unorganized roads of the south a chance for his white alley, which he has never had be-fore." pacity or an officer or member of a labor organization.

the legality of Congress establishing an eight-hour day. It will be some time before this gets as far as the Supreme Court; meanwhile it

By William G. Lee, president of the Order of Railway Trainmen, in whose organization are 133,162 employes out of the 350,000 represented in the four brotherhoods, and 35,000 of whom are in yard service on a straight ten-hour than \$10,000 a day since the first

"This legislation is the first step toward securing standard working conditions for all railroad workers engaged in the movement of trains, even to the negroes on southern lines.

ernment official in a legislative ca-

"There are something like 350,000 in the four brotherhoods, and others who are not organized; for instance. there are about 30,000 telegraphers towermen, etc., who have not been eligible for our orders, who will be benefited by this eight-hour day

'Naturally, we are greatly pleased with this satisfactory settlement for which we have been contending for nine years.
"The fight must have cost us more

in operation, proving its not take any action until after it is in force, January 1. When they do begin legal procedure they will find our attorneys very much on

us or our attorneys very much on the job.

"We did not appeal to the gov-ernment for help. It was the rail-roads that did. We were invited to Washington. If the railroads are satisfied with the three weeks we have spent here we see no reason why we should complain."

LIVELY FIGHTING GOES ON VILLA'S BAND GROWING. ON BOTH SIDES OF SOMME GEN. BELL IS INFORMED

EL PASO, Tex., September 2.-Brig.

Gen. George Bell today admitted that

Villa's strength was growing more

rapidly than he had supposed. He said

of Santa Ysabel and was moving west

from Chihuahua in the direction of the

places evacuated by the American

A revolt among the Carranza troops

at Ascension and Maderia also is re-

Seeks Concealed Ammunition.

Reports to Gen. Pershing.

acting hase camp

He declined to discuss withdrawal of his forces.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Septem-

ported by Gen. Gonzales.

Galeana district.

French Admit One Loss, But Report Reported Moving West From Chi-Checks for Foe at Other huahua in Rear of American Troops.

Points.

LONDON, September 2 .- Lively fight- Special Dispatch to The Star. ing is in progress between the Germans and the French and British in the region north and south of the River Somme in France, says the official statement issued today by the German army head- that his information agents obtained quarters staff. The Germans last night information that Villa had 1,000 men recaptured from the French a trench and had captured a train in the vicinity

French Official Report.

The latest French statement follows: troops. "On the Somme front there was considerable activity on the part of the enemy and of our artillery, notably in the sector of Maurepas and immediately south of the river. The Germans made violent and repeated attacks on a por-tion of the trenches taken by us on August 31 south of Estrees. They suc-ceeded in occupying some parts of

south of Tanure were dispersed by hand grenades. A Russian patrol put to flight a party of the enemy northwest of Auberive after lively fighting.

noitering parties west of Auberive and

Germans Are Nervous. "On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the night was disturbed owing to the nervousness of the enemy, owing to the nervousness of the enemy, who violently bombarded our positions in the neighborhood of Thiaumont work and for no reason whatever set up curtains of fire. A German attack against the village of Fleury was stopped by our fire.

"West of Pont-a-Mousson the Germans, the retillery reported to attempted to

after artillery preparation, attempted to emerge from their trenches near Fay-en-Haye. Our curtain of fire caused this peration to miscarry. Northwest of Regneville a strong enemy detachment, which was attempting to approach our repulsed. Everywhere else the night was

German Communication.

The German official statement fol-

"Western theater-North and south of the Somme lively fighting continues. In the Foureaux wood-Longueval sec tor-hand grenade engagements took place. Southeast of Maurepas a French to advance was unsuccessful. of the enemy near Estrees,

ta:y motives."

The palace was given by Pope Clement VIII to Venice and remained in possession of the republic until its fall when it passed to the emperor of

SIGNING ON SUNDAY LEGAL.

by the President on Sunday will raise no question as to the legality of the act, in the opinion of members of the Senate judiciary committee. Senator Borah of Idaho and Senator Overman of North Carolina both expressed the opinion last night that there was no provision of law which would make the signature of a bill by the President on Sunday an illegal act, and, in consequence, make the law so approved illegal. Some question as to the legaltoday nominated by the democrats of the seventh Virginia district to

DIED

WHITE. On Saturday, September 2, 1916, at Lenox, Mass., MAR-GARET STUYVESANT RUTHER-FORD, wife of Hon. Henry White of 1624 Crescent street northwest, Washington, D. C., in the sixty-second year of her age.

Funeral services at Trinity Episcopal Church, Lenox, Mass., Monday, September 4, at 3 o'clock.

Other Death Notices See Page 5.

NATION TO GET GIFT

Formal Transfer of Martyr President's Birthplace to Take Place Tomorrow.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES TO MARK PRESENTATION

President Wilson to Deliver Address Following the Acceptance. Robert J. Collier the Donor.

'We understand, of course, that HODGENVILLE, Kv., September 2. the railroads have said they intend to contest before the Supreme Court The Lincoln farm of 110 acres, the little log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was orn, a magnificent memorial hall which shelters it, and an endowment fund of \$50,000 for its maintenance will be presented as a gift to the nation Monday by the Lincoln Farm Association. Impressive ceremonies, at which will be present many of the most important figures of the nation and state, including President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker, wil mark the occasion. They will be opened by an invocation by Rev. Charles R Hemphill of Louisville, president of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky. The first address will be made by former Gov. Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, president of the Lincoln Farm Association. He will be introduced by Gen. John B. Castleman of Louisville. Mr. Folk will be followed by Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, who will deliver an address on "Abraham Lincoln and the South".

oln and the South."

The presentation of the deed of gift to the Lincoln farm will then be made by Robert J. Collier of New York, and it will be accepted by Secretary Baker. An address by President Wilson will follow the acceptance.

The arrangements for the ceremonies The arrangements for the ceremonies have been in the hands of a committee made up of several hundred citizens of Louisvine and the State. Heaf's waterson is the honorary chairman, William Marshall Bullitt, former solicitor general of the United States, is the active chairman, and Arthur B. Krock, managing editor of the Courier-Journal, is secretary.

Lapse of 110 Years.

The presentation takes place a little coln, Abraham Lincoln's father, first laid claim to its title.

session of a farm on the banks of Nothin creek in Larue county, then a part of hardin county. Here, with his own hands, Thomas Lincom put up a rude log caom, constructed of unnewn logs, the cmass danged with clay, and in it Abra-life because of ill health and of the physician Healt

creek in Larue county, then a part of hardin county. Here, with his own nands, Thomas Lincom put up a rude log caoin, constructed of uninewn logs, the connected with clay, and in it Abraham Lincom was born, recruary 12. 1893.

The Lincoln farm remained in the hands of the family of the first purchaser for about seventy years, although they considered it to be of but hittle value. Then it was sold to A. W. Dennett of New York, a wealthy restaurant owner, who purposed to convert it into a public park. Financial reverses made it impossible for him to carry out his intentions.

In 1906 Mr. Collier learned that the Lincoln farm was about to be sold, and was in danger of falling into the Lincoln farm was about to be sold, and was in danger of falling into the Lincoln farm was about to be sold, and was in danger of falling into the Lincoln farm was about to be sold, and was in danger of falling into the Lincoln farm was about to be sold, and was in danger of falling into the Lincoln farm was about to be sold, and was in danger of falling into the Lincoln farm was about to be sold, and was in danger of falling into the Lincoln farm was about to be sold, and was in danger of falling into the Lincoln farm was about to be sold, and was in danger of falling into the Lincoln farm was about to be sold, and was in danger of falling into the Lincoln farm was about to be sold, and was in danger of falling into the Lincoln farm was about to be sold, and was in danger of falling into the Lincoln farm was about to be sold, and was in danger of falling into the Lincoln farm was about to be sold.

EX-GOV. PENNYPACKER DEAD. ber 2.-Francisco Villa with his main band is reported near the Mexico Northwestern railway, about sixty miles west of here. It is generally believed he is attempting to make his way to caches of ammunition in the Gen. Trevino reported today that he had executed three bandits caught rob-

bing a ranch in the Laguna, Torreon, interests.

Here durig the next nine years he who was to be known as the "Great Emancipator" enjoyed the only real boyhood that ever came to him, for with Gen. Laveaga today reported from Gen. Laveaga today reported from Santiago Papasquiaro, Durango, that he engaged a small band of Villa bandits in the Sierra del Casco yesterday, killing two and capturing twenty horses, seven head of cattle and a quantity of arms and equipment. The bandits, commanded by Tiburcio Cuevas, fled into the hills. the removal of Thomas Lincoln with his family to Indiana, and later to Illi-

nois, many of the burdens of manhood were thrust upon the child's shoulders.

Order for Sale of Farm. COLUMBUS, N. M., September 2.-"I In August of the same year came word that the farm had been ordered have received reports concerning Villa and his followers moving from several sold at auction at the courthouse door points in the direction of our lines, but of Larue county. Mr. Jones immedihave been unable to verify them," said ately returned to Kentucky, arriving had served for many years as a judge Brig. Gen. J. J. Pershing, who is here in Hodgenville somewhat in advance in Philadelphia. discuss the proposed ploitation, and it was knocked down to curing the farm for commercial exploitation, and it was knocked down to him for \$3,600. It was after Mr. Jones' return to New York that the Lincoln cabin, which had previously been sold to a traveling showman, was acquired to a traveling showman, was acquired. LIGHTNING DOWNS PITCHER. Other Members of Ball Teams and

to a traveling showman, was acquired Spectators Are Stunned.

JACKSON, Miss., September 2.—Corp.
Charles Davis, while pitching a base ball game this afternoon, was struck by lightning and rendered unconscious for pation.

OF "LINCOLN FARM"

of the citizens of any other section in their desire to pay tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

On the centenary of Lincoln's birth, February 12, 1909, the corner stone of the beautiful granite memorial structure was laid by President Theodore Roosevelt. November 9, 1911, the memorial was dedicated by President Taft.

Lincoln Memorial Hall.

Within the Lincoln Memorial Hall. resting upon its original site, is the Lincoln cabin. Surrounding the cabin is a heavy bronze chain, for no one is allowed to enter its portals.

The memorial building itself stands

The memorial building itself stands at the head of a broad flight of granite steps that lead from an old spring. Over the entrance to the building is inscribed the following:

"Here, over the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born, destined to preserve the Union and free the slave, a grateful people have dedicated this memorial to unity, peace and brotherhood among these states."

Upon the walls of the interior are cut the Gettysburg speech and the Lincoln ancestry. Beneath the building is a basement with arrangements for keeping the records of the association and its roll of membership, which includes every contributor of 25 cents or more.

The memorial building is about a mile.

The memorial building is about a mil-

roe memorial building is about a mile from the entrance gates, and is reached by a fine winding road. The custodian of the farm lives in an old log farmhouse, nearly as old as the Lincoln cabin itself.

The farm itself is divided by a turnpike which leads directly from the olke which leads directly from the equare at Hodgenville, where the pedestal of the Lincoln statue by Wein

nan points the way to Lincoln's birth

through the farm is flanked by an old fashioned worm fence, made of rail such as Lincoln himself split.

MRS. MARGARET WHITE DIES. Wife of Former Diplomat Succumbs

The road

in Lenox, Mass. Mrs. Margaret Stuyyesant Ruther ford White, wife of Henry White, former diplomat, of 1624 Cresent place northwest, this city, died at Lenox, Mass., vesterday. She was sixty-two years old. Funeral services will be held at the Trinity Episcopal Church, in Lenox, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. White was a native of New York. and was married to Mr. White in 1879. Mr. White was United States ambassador to Italy from 1905 to 1907 and to France from 1907 to 1909. Mr. and Mrs.

SEBASTIAN QUITS AS MAYOR.

White have made Washington their

home for several years.

Los Angeles Executive Faced Many Attacks; Now Ill.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., September 2 .-The resignation of Charles E. Sebasmore than 110 years since Thomas Lin-tian as mayor of Los Angeles was formally received and accepted today In March, 1896, Thomas Lincoln, with lative session called for that purpose. by the city council at a special legishis bride, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, took pos- It was said by councilmen that no defisession of a farm on the banks of Noim nite action as to Sebastian's successor

Leading Figure in Pennsylvania Affairs for Many Years.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 2 .-Samuel W. Pennypacker, former Governor of Pennsylvania, died today of uremic poisoning at his home at Schwencksville, Pa. He was seventy three years old.

Gov. Pennypacker for many years had been a foremost figure in Pennsylvania affairs. Before the notable contest in the republican party in 1903, which resulted in his election as governor, he years he had been a member of the

NAVAL ACADEMY CHANGES.



MEMORIAL HALL ON LINCOLN FARM, NEAR HODGENVILLE, KY.